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J. M. Hogan.

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J. M. HOGAN.

JULY 10, 1888.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGGS, from the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 4489.]

The Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4489) for the relief of J. M. Hogan, submit the following report:

The committee find that J. M. Hogan was a citizen of California prior to 1860, and in said year came East on a visit, and while there purchased some valuable horses, etc., investing his entire fortune in such stock, and thereupon started back to California with them, hoping to be able to realize a good profit on his investment. When he reached Salt Lake City, or rather the vicinity, at a point on Spring Creek, the party were encamped, and while the party were at breakfast and Hogan was watching the herd they were attacked by a band of Snake and Shoshone Indians and the entire herd ran off and himself shot down and badly wounded.

An emigrant train came along and Hogan went with it to California, where he was laid up for a year from his wounds.

He consulted with the then Senator from California (Senator Cole) about getting relief, but the Senator said owing to the hostilities between the States nothing could be done, and advised him to wait.

Finally the late Senator Miller, of California, took hold of his case, and in 1882 it was presented to the Indian Bureau, which Bureau, after careful examination and full investigation by agents and consultations with the tribes, allowed his claim, originally \$30,000, for \$6,600, and reported the same to Congress December 5, 1883. (See Ex. Doc. 23, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.)

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, after carefully examining the claim, put it in the Indian appropriation bill of that session, and after full discussion in the House was passed in the bill, but it was stricken out in the Senate by Senator Dawes, who opposes such claims in appropriation bills, and so it failed.

The papers in the case were among those of the late Senator Miller, and have been lost.

But the committee think, as the claim has been fully considered both in committee and the House, and the justice of the claim been fully investigated, examined, and approved, and having once passed the House after full discussion it ought to be allowed for the sum as named in the bill, and accordingly recommend its passage.